KEY TO THE BATTLEFIELD MAP

1 —26th Pennsylvania Emergency Infantry
1A—Meade School House
2 —Lutheran Theological Seminary
3 —Lee's Headquarters
4 —143d Pennsylvania Infantry
5 —McPherson's Barn
6 —General Reynolds and General Buford
7 —John Burns
8 —1st Regular Wisconsin Infantry
9 —24th Michigan Infantry
10 —8th New York Cavalry
11 —Reynold's New York Battery
12 —8th Illinois Cavalry
13 —14th Brooklyn Regiment
14 —General James Samuel Wadsworth
15 —Gettysburg Airport
16 —6th New York Cavalry
17 —17th Pennsylvania Cavalry
18 —Wisworth Gunn—Oak Ridge
19 —Tower—Oak Ridge
20 —John Cleveland Robinson
21 —13th Massachusetts Volunteers
22 —45th New York Infantry
23 —157th New York Volunteers
24 —26th Wisconsin Volunteers
25 —80th New York Volunteers
26 —General Francis C. Barlow
27 —153d Pennsylvania Infantry
28 —Adams County Home
29 —Batters K—1st Ohio
30 —Wills Building—Center Square
31 —Lincoln School
32 —Spangler's Spring
33 —29th Pennsylvania Infantry
34 —John White Geary
35 —137th New York Infantry
36 —Tower Culps Hill
37 —General Henry W. Slocum
38 —General Winfield Scott Hancock
39 —N. Y. State Monument—National Cemetery
40 —National Monument—National Cemetery
40A—Lincoln Speech Memorial
41 —Meade's Headquarters
42 —General George Gordon Meade
43 —72d Pennsylvania Infantry
44 —General Alexander Stuart Webb
45 —Hijh Water Mark
46 —42d New York Infantry
47 —U. S. Regulars Monument
48 —Vermont State Monument
49 —Market where Hancock was wounded
50 —Pennsylvania State Memorial
51 —1st Minnesota State Memorial
52 —New York Auxiliary Memorial
53 —Father Corby
54 —Welkert House
55 —General John Sedgwick
56 —General G. K. Warren
57 —44th New York Infantry
58 —40th New York Infantry
59 —Druid's Den
60 —124th New York Orange Blossom Regulars
61 —66th New York Infantry
62 —148th Pennsylvania Infantry
63 —27th Connecticut Infantry
64 —1st New York Battery D—Light Artillery
65 —4th Michigan Infantry
66 —17th Maine Infantry
67 —69th New York Irish Brigade
68 —116th Pennsylvania Volunteers
69 —5th Massachusetts Battery
70 —141st Pennsylvania Infantry
71 —Hampton's Pennsylvania Battery
72 —Wentz House
73 —63d Pennsylvania Infantry
74 —Tower—West Confederate Avenue
75 —General Lee—Virginia State Memorial
76 —North Carolina State Memorial
77 —Witworth Gunn—West Confederate Avenue

HISTORY of THE BATTLE of GETTYSBURG

The most decisive battle of the Civil War and one of the foremost fought on the free soil of America

AFTER the battle of Chancellorsville, General Lee, determined to carry the war into northern states. In June 1863 Hartford at Williamsport and into Pennsylvania. General Hooker followed the Confederate Army in Maryland with the object of preventing the capture of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania and Philadelphia. Lee's plan was to defeat the Federal Army in Pennsylvania, destroy it, and then march on Washington. Hooker's plan was to attack Lee's army while it was divided and destroy it piecemeal. Hooker was relieved of the command of the Army of the Potomac.

On June 28th, while in Pennsylvania because of Lee's plan to defeat the Federal army in detail, Hooker was relieved of command and General George G. Meade was placed in charge of the Army of the Potomac.

Meade's army, marching rapidly from the Rappahannock River, moved northward through Maryland, and on June 29th crossed the Pennsylvania border. Meade's army was marching in order to fight a defensive battle on ground of its own choosing, while Lee's army was operating in enemy territory. Lee's army was scattered, part of it moving toward Harrisburg, part toward Philadelphia, and part toward Gettysburg. Lee's object was to concentrate his army before giving battle, but Meade's army was marching rapidly to concentrate between the Confederates and Washington.

On June 30th, Meade's army was scattered, the First Corps at Marsh Run, the Eleventh Corps at Emmitsburg, the Third Corps at Bonaughtown, the Fifth Corps at Hanover, the Sixth Corps at Manchester, and the Cavalry Corps at Hanover and Westminster. Lee's army was also scattered, Ewell's Corps at Carlisle, Hill's Corps at Heidlersburg, Longstreet's Corps at Chambersburg, and Stuart's Cavalry at Dover.

On July 1st, Buford's Cavalry Division of Reynolds' First Corps was moving toward Gettysburg from the south, when Buford received information that Confederate troops were approaching Gettysburg from the west. Buford notified Reynolds, and Reynolds moved his corps rapidly toward Gettysburg. Buford's Cavalry Division met Heth's Division of Hill's Corps on Herr Ridge, and dismounting, fought a delaying action. Reynolds arrived on the field and attacked Heth's Division. Reynolds was killed early in the action, but his troops drove Heth's Division back through the town of Gettysburg. Meade ordered the Eleventh Corps to Gettysburg, and Howard, commanding the Eleventh Corps, arrived on the field and assumed command. Howard placed the Eleventh Corps on Cemetery Hill, and Reynolds' First Corps was placed on the left of the Eleventh Corps, facing Seminary Ridge. Hill's Corps was attacking the Federal troops on Cemetery Hill and Seminary Ridge, when Ewell's Corps arrived on the field and attacked the Federal troops on the right flank. Ewell's attack was successful, and the Federal troops were driven back through the town of Gettysburg to Cemetery Hill. Ewell's Corps occupied the town of Gettysburg.

On July 2nd, Sickles' Third Corps was placed on the left of Reynolds' First Corps, and Sickles moved his corps forward to the Emmitsburg Road. Sickles' Corps was attacked by Longstreet's Corps, and Sickles' Corps was driven back with heavy losses. Sickles' Corps was reinforced by Sykes' Fifth Corps, and Sykes' Corps was attacked by Longstreet's Corps. Sykes' Corps was driven back with heavy losses. Hancock's Second Corps was placed on the left of Sickles' Corps, and Hancock's Corps was attacked by Longstreet's Corps. Hancock's Corps was driven back with heavy losses. Slocum's Twelfth Corps was placed on the right of Howard's Eleventh Corps, and Slocum's Corps was attacked by Ewell's Corps. Slocum's Corps was driven back with heavy losses. Ewell's Corps occupied Culp's Hill. Many fierce attacks on both sides were made by Confederate troops during the afternoon, but the Federal troops held their positions.

On July 3rd, Lee's army was scattered, Longstreet's Corps on Seminary Ridge, Ewell's Corps on Culp's Hill, and Hill's Corps in reserve. Meade's army was scattered, the Second Corps on Cemetery Ridge, the Fifth Corps on Little Round Top, the Third Corps on the Emmitsburg Road, the Sixth Corps in reserve, the Eleventh Corps on Cemetery Hill, the First Corps on Culp's Hill, and the Twelfth Corps on Culp's Hill. Lee's plan was to attack Meade's left flank, but Meade's army was found to be too strong a position, while Lee's army was operating in enemy territory. Lee's army was scattered, and Meade's army was concentrated. Lee's army was attacked by Meade's army, and Lee's army was defeated with heavy losses. Lee's army retreated to Virginia, closely followed by Meade. All during the battle of the summer, the two armies contended each other, in such successful movements as the manoeuvre on the center. However, despite these successful attacks and heavy losses, no one is sure, so over the town and their objective beyond.

Copies of Buehl's Historical Map and Guide to the Gettysburg Battlefield will be promptly mailed upon receipt of 25 cents stamps, price to dealers. Address George W. Buehl, Publisher, Gettysburg, Pennsa.

BUOHL'S

MAP and HISTORY

OF THE

BATTLE of GETTYSBURG

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BATTLE FACTS

159,000 men (84,000 Union and 75,000 Confederate) were engaged in the battle.

50,000 men (23,000 Union and 27,000 Confederate) were killed, wounded and missing. 5,747 men were killed outright. 4,500 to 5,000 horses were killed.

3,654 Union soldiers are buried in the National Cemetery, (of which 1608, are unknown). All of the Confederate dead buried there were disinterred and removed to Richmond.

2,888 Confederate soldiers were killed, captured or missing in Pickett's Charge.

569 tons of Ammunition was used during the three day battle.

BATTLEFIELD DATA

The Gettysburg National Battlefield Park was established in 1895.

There are 38 square miles of battlefields.

There are 57 miles of improved roads through the park.

$3,500,000 has been expended on the development and maintenance of the Park.

1,415 mounted guns, 845 monuments, 6 equestrian statutes and 5 steel observation towers are on the battlefield.

Annual Congressional appropriations average about $55,000 for the maintenance of the Park.

GETTYSBURG NATIONAL CEMETERY

THE site of the National Cemetery was at the time of the great battle a cornfield. Immediately after the battle it's seventeen acres were purchased by the governors of the North and presented to the National Government on condition that it be preserved for all time. 3,654 Union soldiers, of whom 1,608 are unknown, are buried here. The Confederate dead were removed to Richmond and reinterred in the Confederate Capital.

The known dead are buried in eighteen different groups, each state having its own individual group. 867 are buried in the largest group (New York) and 6 in the smallest group (Illinois).

Near the exact spot where Lincoln delivered his immortal masterpiece is erected the National Monument. Lincoln's Speech Memorial contains two bronze tablets. One gives the letter of invitation sent the President by the citizens of Gettysburg to participate in the dedication of the Cemetery on November 19, 1863 and, the other, the address which he delivered.

There are more than two hundred different species of trees and shrubs growing in the National Cemetery.

LINCOLN'S GETTYSBURG ADDRESS

delivered by the President at the dedication of the National Cemetery—November 19, 1863

"Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

"Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as the final resting-place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

"But in a larger sense we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our power to add or detract. The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us, that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion, that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain, that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

THE MEMORY LIBRARY

Two Gettysburg boys, prior to the great war, went South. Both joined the Confederate Army. One, by the name of Culp was killed at Culp's Hill, within sight of his birth place. The other, named Wentz, was with his battery located in his own father's yard during the fight.

The Gettysburg Battlefield is a Free National Park, owned and maintained by the United States Government. There is no admission charge at any time and you may drive your own car over the boulevards and highways unmolested. Obey traffic regulations, rigidly enforced for your safety and protection. Visitors will find the inclosed map of invaluable assistance in locating every place of importance and, after their visit, a splendid souvenir of America's greatest shrine.

GETTYSBURG PENNSYLVANIA

THE town of Gettysburg was founded in 1780 by John Pitzer. It is beautifully situated on a hilly rolling country only a few miles south of the Susquehanna River and 36 miles due west of Baltimore. It is the county seat of Adams County, Pennsylvania, and has a population of approximately 6000. Eastern parks, shady avenues, and peach orchards.

At present prominent population is approximately 7000. Modern parks, shady avenues, and peach orchards. Eastern parks, shady avenues, and peach orchards